

ORA

froyed or to stand eternally?
He my muse's homage shou'd receive,
If I cou'd write or Holles cou'd forgive.
Every thing that can be divided by the mind into two or more ideas, is called complex.
It corresponds to *either*; he must *either* fall or fly.
Or is sometimes redundant; but is then more properly omitted.
How great soever the sins of any unreformed person are, Christ died for him because he died for all; only he must reform and forsake his sins, or else he shall never receive benefit of his death.
[Or, or ape, Saxon.] Before; or ever, is before ever.
Or we go to the declaration of this psalm, it shall be convenient to shew who did write this psalm.
The dead man's knell
Is there scarce ask'd for whom, and good men's lives
Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying or ere they sicken.
Learn before thou speak, and use physick or ever thou be sick.
OR. n. f. [French.] Gold.
The show'ry arch
With lifted colours gay, or, azure, gules,
Delights and puzzles the beholders eyes.
ORACH. n. f. The flower is without leaves, but consists of many stamina arising from a five leav'd empalement; the point becomes a flat orbicular seed, enclosed in the empalement, which becomes a foliaceous capsule, including two sorts of seeds. There are thirteen species; of which the first called garden *orach*, was cultivated as a culinary herb, and used as spinach, though it is not generally liked by the English, but still esteemed by the French. It was formerly used in medicine.
ORACLE. n. f. [oracul, Fr. oraculum, Lat.]
1. Something delivered by supernatural wisdom.
The main principle whereupon our belief of all things therein contained dependeth, is, that the scriptures are the oracles of God himself.
2. The place where, or person of whom the determinations of heaven are enquired.
Why, by the verities on thee made good,
May they not be my oracles as well,
And fet me up in hope?
God hath now sent his living oracle
Into the world to teach his final will,
And sends his spirit of truth henceforth to dwell
In pious hearts, an inward oracle,
To all truth requisite for men to know.
3. Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained.
There mighty nations shall enquire their doom,
The world's great oracle in times to come.
4. One famed for wisdom; one whose determinations are not to be disputed.
To ORACLE. v. n. [from the noun.] To utter oracles. A word not received.
No more shalt thou by oracles abuse
The gentiles.
ORACULAR. } adj. [from oracul.] Uttering oracles; referring to oracles.
ORACULOUS. }
Thy counsel would be as the oracle of
Urim and thummim, those oraculous gems
On Aaron's breast, or tongue of seers old
Infallible.
Here Charles contrives the ord'ring of his states,
Here he resolves his neighb'ring princes fates;
What nation shall have peace, where war be made,
Determin'd is in this oraculous shade.
Though their general acknowledgments of the weakness
Of human understanding look like cold and sceptical discouragements;
yet the particular expressions of their sentiments are as oraculous as if they were omniscient.
They have something venerable and oracular, in that unadorned gravity and shortness in the expression.
Th' oraculous seer frequents the Pharian coast,
Proteus a name tremendous o'er the main.
ORACULOUSLY. adv. [from oraculous.] In manner of an oracle.
The testimony of antiquity, and such as pass oraculosity amongst us, were not always so exact as to examine the doctrine they delivered.
Hence rise the branching beech and vocal oak,
Where Jove of old oraculosity spoke.
ORACULOUSNESS. n. f. [from oraculosity.] The state of being oracular.
ORATION. n. f. [oratio, Fr. oratio, Lat.] Prayer; verbal supplication; or oral worship: more frequently written orison.
Stay, let's hear the orations he makes.
Business might shorten, not disturb her pray'r;
Heav'n had the best, if not the greater share:
An active life, long orisons forbids,
Yet still the pray'r, for still the pray'r by deeds.

ORA

ORAL. adj. [oral, Fr. oris, oris, Latin.] Delivered by mouth; not written.
Oral discourse, whose transient faults dying with the sound that gives them life, and so not subject to a strict review, more easily escapes observation.
St. John was appealed to as the living oracle of the church; and as his oral testimony lasted the first century, many have observed, that by a particular providence several of our Saviour's disciples, and of the early converts, lived to a very great age, that they might personally convey the truth of the gospel to those times which were very remote.
ORALLY. adv. [from oral.] By mouth; without writing.
Oral tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws of a kingdom, because they are complex, not orally traducible to so great a distance of ages.
ORANGE. n. f. [orange, Fr. aurantia, Latin.] The leaves have two lobes or appendages at their base like ears, and cut in form of a heart; the fruit is round and depressed, and of a yellow colour when ripe, in which it differs from the citron and lemon. The species are eight.
I will discharge it in your straw-colour'd beard, your orange tawny beard.
The notary came aboard, holding in his hand a fruit like an orange, but of colour between orange tawny and scarlet, which cast a most excellent odour, and is used for a preservative against infection.
Fine oranges, sauce for your veal,
Are charming when squeezed in a pot of brown ale.
The ideas of orange colour and azure, produced in the mind by the same infusion of lignum nephriticum, are no less distinct ideas than those of the same colours taken from two different bodies.
ORANGERY. n. f. [orangerie, Fr.] Plantation of oranges.
A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery, or artificial green house.
ORANGEMUSK. n. f. See PEAR, of which it is a species.
ORANGEWIFE. n. f. [orange and wife.] A woman who sells oranges.
You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orangewife and a fustian seller.
ORATION. n. f. [oratio, Fr. oratio, Lat.] A speech made according to the laws of rhetoric; a harangue; a declamation.
There shall I try,
In my oration, how the people take
The cruel issue of these bloody men.
This gives life and spirit to every thing that is spoken, awakens the dullest spirits, and adds a singular grace and excellency both to the person and his oration.
ORATORICAL. adj. [from orator.] Rhetorical; befitting an orator.
Where he speaks in an oratorical, affecting, or persuasive way, let this be explained by other places where he treats of the same theme in a doctrinal way.
ORATOR. n. f. [orator, Fr. orator, Lat.]
1. A public speaker; a man of eloquence.
Poor queen and son! your labour is but lost;
For Warwick is a subtle orator.
As when of old some orator renown'd,
In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence
Flourish'd, since mute! to some great cause address'd,
Stood in himself collected; while each part,
Motion, each act, won audience.
The constant design of both these orators in all their speeches, was to drive some one particular point.
I have listened to an orator of this species, without being able to understand one single sentence.
Both orators so much renown'd,
In their own depths of eloquence were drown'd.
2. A petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.
ORATORY. n. f. [oratoria, ars, Lat.]
1. Eloquence; rhetorical skill.
Each pasture stored with sheep feeding with sober security,
while the pretty lambs with bleating oratory craved the dams comfort.
When a world of men
Could not prevail with all their oratory,
Yet hath a woman's kindness over-rul'd.
When my oratory grew tow'rd end,
I bid them that did love their country's good,
Cry, God save Richard.
Unutterable, which the spirit of pray'r
Inspir'd, and wing'd for heav'n with speedier flight
Than loudest oratory.
By this kind of oratory and professing to decline their own inclinations and wishes, purely for peace and unity, they prevailed over those who to deal with a people of much more politeness, learning, and wit, laid the greatest weight of his oratory upon the strength of his arguments.

ORB

Come harmless characters, that no one hit,
Come Henley's oratory, Osborn's wit.
2. Exercise of eloquence.
The Romans had feised upon the fleet of the Antiates, among which there were six armed with rostra, with which the consul Menenius adorned the publick place of oratory.
3. [Oratoire, French.]
Oratory signifies a private place, which is deputed and allotted for prayer alone, and not for the general celebration of divine service.
They began to erect to themselves oratories not in any sumptuous or stately manner, which neither was possible by reason of the poor estate of the church, and had been perilous in regard of the world's envy towards them.
Do not omit thy prayers for want of a good oratory or place to pray in; nor thy duty for want of temporal encouragements.
ORB. n. f. [orbis, Fr. orbis, Latin.]
1. Sphere; orbicular body; circular body.
A mighty collection of water inclosed in the bowels of the earth, constitutes an huge orb in the interior or central parts; upon the surface of which orb of water the terrestrial strata are expanded.
The with a storm of darts to distance drive
The Trojan chief; who held at bay from far,
On his Vulcanian orb sustain'd the war.
2. Mundane sphere; celestial body; light of heaven.
The floor of heav'n
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubims.
3. Wheel; any rolling body.
The orb
Of his fierce chariot roll'd as with the found
Of torrent floods.
4. Circle; line drawn round.
Circle described by any of the mundane spheres.
Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, framed to their conceit eccentricities and epicycles, and a wonderful engine of orbs, though no such things were.
With smiling aspect you serenely move,
In your fifth orb, and rule the realm of love.
6. Period; revolution of time.
Self-begot, self-raised,
By our own quick'ning pow'r, when fatal course
Had circled his full orb, the birth mature
Of this our native heav'n.
7. Sphere of action.
Will you again unknot
This churlish knot of all abhorred war,
And move in that obedient orb again,
Where you did give a fair and nat'ral light.
8. It is applied by Milton to the eye, as being luminous and spherical.
A drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim suffusion veild.
ORBIT. n. f. [orbatus, Lat.] Privation of parents or children.
ORBED. adj. [from orb.]
1. Round; circular; orbicular.
All those sayings will I overwear,
And all those swearings keep as true in soul,
As doth that orb'd continent the fire,
That severs day from night.
2. Formed into a circle.
Truth and justice then
Will down return to men,
Orb'd in a rainbow, and like glories wearing.
3. Rounded.
A golden axle did the work uphold,
Gold was the beam, the wheels were orb'd with gold.
ORBITAL. adj. [orbitalis, Fr. orbiculus, Lat.]
1. Spherical.
He shall monarchy with thee divide
Of all things, parted by th' empyreal bounds,
His quadrature from thy orbicular world.
2. Circular.
The form of their bottom is not the same; for whereas before it was of an orbicular make, they now look as if they were pressed.
By a circle I understand not here a perfect geometrical circle, but an orbicular figure, whose length is equal to its breadth, and which as to sense may seem circular.
ORBITARILY. adj. [from orbicular.] Spherically; circularly.
ORBITALNESS. n. f. [from orbicular.] The state of being orbicular.
ORBITULATED. adj. [orbiculus, Latin.] Moulded into an orb.
ORBIT. n. f. [orbite, Fr. orbita, Latin.] The line described by the revolution of a planet.
Suppose more suns in proper orbits roll'd,
Diffolv'd the flocks and chac'd the polar cold.
Suppose the earth placed nearer to the sun, and revolve for instance in the orb of Mercury; there the whole ocean

ORD

would even boil with extremity of heat, and be all exhaled into vapours; all plants and animals would be scorched.
ORDITY. n. f. [orbis, Latin.] Loss, or want of parents or children.
ORC. n. f. [orca, Lat. orca, Fr.] A sort of sea-fish.
An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals and orcs, and sea-maws clang.
ORCHAL. n. f. A stone from which a blue colour is made.
ORCHANET. n. f. An herb.
ORCHARD. n. f. [either hortyard or wortyard, says Skinner; ortyard, Saxon. Junius.] A garden of fruit-trees.
Planting of orchards is very profitable, as well as pleasurable.
They overcome their riches, not by making
Baths, orchards, fish pools.
Her private orchards wall'd on ev'ry side,
To lawless Sylvans all access deny'd.
ORCHESTRE. n. f. [French. orchestra.] The place where the musicians are let at a publick show.
ORD. n. f. An edge or sharpness; as in ordelm, ordbricht, &c. and in the Islandish tongue, ord signifies a spear or dart. Gib.
Ord, in old English, signified beginning; whence probably the proverbial phrase odds [ords] and ends, for scraps or remnants.
To ORDAIN. v. a. [ordine, Lat. ordonner, Fr.]
1. To appoint; to decree.
Know the cause why musick was ordain'd;
Was it not to refresh the mind of man
After his studies, or his usual pain?
Jeroboam ordain'd a feast.
He hath also prepared for him the instruments of death;
he ordaineth his arrows against the persecutors.
As many as were ordained to eternal life, believed.
He commanded us to testify that it is he which was ordained of God to be the judge of quick and dead.
The fatal tent,
The scene of death, and place ordain'd for punishment.
To souls oppress'd and dumb with grief,
The Gods ordain this kind relief,
That musick should in sounds convey
What dying lovers dare not say.
My reason bends to what thy eyes ordain;
For I was born to love, and thou to reign.
2. To establish; to settle; to institute.
Mulmutius
Ordain'd our laws, whose use the sword of Cæsar
Hath too much mangled.
I will ordain a place for Israel.
God from Sinai descending, will himself
In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpets sound,
Ordain them laws.
For thee I have ordain'd it, and
Have suffer'd, that the glory may be thine
Of ending this great war; since none but thou
Can end it.
Some laws ordain, and some attend the choice
Of holy senates, and elect by voice.
3. To set in an office.
All signified unto you by a man, who is ordained over the affairs, shall be utterly destroyed.
4. To invest with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power.
Meletius was ordained by Arian bishops, and yet his ordination was never questioned.
ORDAINER. n. f. [from ordain.] He who ordains.
ORDEAL. n. f. [orbal, Sax. ordalium, low Lat. ordalie, Fr.] A trial by fire or water, by which the person accused appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron; or being thrown, I suppose, into the water; whence the vulgar trial of witches.
Their ordeal laws they used in doubtful cases, when clear proofs wanted.
In the time of king John, the purgation per ignem et aquam, or the trial by ordeal continued; but it ended with this king.
ORDER. n. f. [ordo, Lat. ordre, Fr.]
1. Method; regular disposition.
To know the true state of Solomon's house, I will keep this order; I will set forth the end of our foundation, the instruments for our works, the several employments assigned, and the ordinances we observe.
As St. Paul was full of the doctrine of the gospel; so it lay all clear and in order, open to his view.
2. Established process.
The moderator, when either of the disputants breaks the rules, may interpose to keep them to order.
3. Proper state.
Any of the faculties wanting, or out of order, produce suitable defects in mens understandings.
4. Regularity; settled mode.
This order with her sorrow she accords,
Which orderless all form of order brake.
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5. Mandate;